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THE "FAT PIG" BEFORE WAR CRIMES COURT

Col Tokunaga and Saito Charged with Inhumane Treatment Of POWs

Allegations That Canadians Were Executed Without Trial

Colonel Tokunaga, Commandant of all POW camps in Hongkong, who was known to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Colony as the "Fat Pig", appeared before No. 5 War Crimes Court in Jardine's Godown, East Point, this morning, with four members of his staff, on charges of inhumane treatment of British, Canadian and Dutch POWs.

In his opening address, the Prosecuting Officer alleged that as a consequence of the conduct of Tokunaga and Capt Saito, medical Officer in charge of the Camps, there were 128 deaths among Canadian troops alone. Of these 101 would still be alive had the accused taken immediate precautions against the spread of fatal and deficiency diseases instead of "unquestionably and positively withholding them."

The Prosecuting Officer also alleged that Tokunaga had misled his own Government as to the fate of four Canadian soldiers who escaped. He stated that Tokunaga originally informed Tokyo that the men had been shot while crawling through the wire encircling their Camp whereas the prosecution alleged they were executed without trial at King's Park.

Saito, he alleged, administered humiliating beatings even to men of his own guild.

The accused are: Col Tokunaga Isao, Capt Saito Shunkichi, Tanaka Hiroshi, Tetsuda Itaru (interpreter) and Sgt Harada Jotaro.

Collectively they are charged with the inhumane treatment of British, Canadian and Dutch POW at Shamshuipo between January 24, 1942 and August 15, 1945.

In addition there are more charges of cruelty against Tokunaga and Saito, who was camp medical officer in all 11 charges have been laid.

The Court comprises Lt-Col R. C. Laming (President), Maj J. T. Loranger and Capt K. R. Busfield. Maj G. B. Puddicombe is prosecuting and the accused are defended by Fujita Tetsuo, with Lieut J. Benyon as adviser.

Prosecutor's Speech
Maj Puddicombe said: The present case concerns the prosecution of the Japanese Officer, Colonel Tokunaga, who was in command of all Prisoner of War Camps in the Hongkong area, and four of his underlings. Of these, the principal was the medical officer, Capt Saito, responsible for all medical services, both in the actual camps and in the several hospitals in which Prisoners of War were, from time to time, lodged. The next is the adjutant and quartermaster, Lt. Col. Tanaka, attached to the Camp Administration. The fourth is a Singapore Japanese, Tetsuda by name, who acted as interpreter through 1942 until some time in November, 1943. Finally, there is a Sgt Harada, one of the non-commissioned officers employed as a guard in Shamshuipo.

There are eleven charges in all. One of them, the first, implicates all five, the others, one or more. The principal accused, Col. Tokunaga, answers in conjunction with the others, to the first six charges, alone to the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th charges. He is not implicated in the 11th charge.

This Officer, according to his own sworn statement, arrived in Hong Kong on January 24, 1942. He remained in command until the Japanese capitulation in August, 1945. It was his responsibility to see that the Camp was run in accordance with the internationally acknowledged rules for the conduct of such places. Where evidence is adduced to show him deficient in this responsibility, it will, at the same time, accuse him of one or more of the war crimes charged against him.

Soviet Defence Expenditure Nearly Halved

Moscow, Oct. 16 (UP).—One thousand three hundred delegates crowded the large hall of the Kremlin as the Supreme Soviet convened yesterday and heard the Finance Minister, A. G. Zverev, propose the 1948 budget which dropped the first post-war defence expenditures by nearly 50 per cent.

Foreign observers believed the salient points of the new budget were the heavy cut in defence expenditures and the fact that the largest slice of the coming expenditures would be earmarked for transport which would aid in the implementation of the new five-year plan.

The official newspaper translation today listed transport and capital investment as receiving 10,000,000,000 roubles.

Zverev announced the 1944-45 income was 268,700,000,000 and expenses were 263,900,000,000 roubles.

Of that, budgeted defence was allocated 137,800,000,000 roubles but because peace came suddenly only 128,200,000,000 roubles were used.

The Finance Minister said the basis of this year's budget was the Five-Year Plan. The budget provides increase in wages, pensions and stipends of 8,600,000,000 roubles.

Other planned expenditures included: for industry, 20,000,000,000 roubles; for social welfare and culture, 83,000,000,000 roubles; loan which referred to domestic bond repayment, 6,000,000,000 roubles. Three billion roubles were earmarked for trade and 3,800,000,000 for communal services.

Zverev listed income as follows: turnover tax, 200,000,000,000 roubles; profit tax, 21,000,000,000 roubles; bond issues, 25,400,000,000 roubles; savings account, 3,600,000,000 roubles; state insurance, 1,450,000,000 roubles.

Referring to the profit tax on enterprises, Zverev said the greatest part of profit would be retained by Soviet commercial institutions. He said war and loans brought in 70,000,000,000 roubles during the war. He anticipated the savings account's income would double that of pre-war.

Likewise with Saito, the alleged medical officer, by virtue of his office he was responsible for the prevention of disease, sanitation and the care of the sick. Where this is shown to be deficient Saito must stand accused of negligence amounting to a war crime, the seriousness of which will only be gauged by the results of his fault, negligence or positive act.

In addition, this man will have to answer evidence of specific cases of cruelty and ill-treatment suffered by Prisoners of War because of his personal and active participation. This will include several humiliating beatings administered by this so-called physician, even to men of his own guild.

Before discussing the other three accused, a word here as to the consequences of the conduct of these two officers, Tokunaga and Saito. It will be proved beyond any doubt that among Canadians alone, 128 deaths resulted therefrom, of which no less than 101 would not have occurred if these men had done their simple duty. It will be incontrovertibly proved that, although reports and requests were made for their provision, even the most elementary precautions against the spread of such fatal diseases as diphtheria, dysentery and the group labelled under the generic term "avitaminosis," were not only neglected but unquestionably and positively withheld.

Calculated Humiliation
The accusations against Tanaka, Tetsuda and Harada besides the implications against them personally will point up the general policy of ill-treatment and calculated humiliation which was the apparent policy of the Camps Commander, Tokunaga.

As to the charges themselves, the first five have to do with the inhumane treatment of Prisoners of War respectively in Shamshuipo Camp, North Point Camp, Upper Argyle Street Officers' Camp and in the British Military Hospital on Bowen Road, usually referred to as Bowen Road Hospital. For the benefit of the Court a chart of the Prisoners of War Camps HQ Administration and staffs has been prepared by Capt Collison with the accused, Tanaka and is now presented to you as auxiliary to this address.

The general charge of inhumanity in each case has been amplified by the Abstract of Evidence.

For instance, under the first charge are the following headings:

(a) Inadequate accommodation and sanitary arrangements as well as lack of food and clothing;

(b) failure to provide medical treatment, equipment and supplies, and harsh treatment of sick POWs;

(c) beating POWs;

(d) employment of POWs on operational and dangerous war work;

(e) inhumane working of POWs when they were physically unfit;

(f) compelling POWs to sign forms undertaking not to escape;

(g) collective punishment for alleged offences committed by individuals;

(h) collective punishment for alleged offences committed by individuals.

(Continued on Page 4)

Peace Conference Delegates Leave

Paris, Oct. 17.—The fall of the curtain on the 80 days Paris Peace Conference was marked by a mass exodus of delegates, many of whom left only to meet again in New York for the General Assembly of the United Nations due to open on October 23.

The last of the Big Three to go was Mr James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State. Before leaving, Mr Byrnes declared that he did not feel international relations had been damaged by the Conference. He expressed optimism over the chances of the "Big Four" agreement on the final drafts of the five treaties and said it was not expected that full agreement would be reached at the Conference.

While he could understand Yugoslav disappointment, he hoped that Marshal Tito's representatives would reconsider their position and sign the treaty with Italy. In many important instances votes giving a two-thirds majority had registered world opinion and he found it difficult to believe that the members of the Council of Foreign Ministers would not abide by this expression of world opinion.—Reuter.

CEYLON RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE

Colombo, Oct. 16 (UP).—Rail transport was paralysed to-day when railway workers struck suddenly at noon, joining forces with the striking bank clerks in protest against the official warning to unions to stay out of politics.

Road transport workers threatened to join the general protest strikes. Ceylon's Legal Secretary, Mr J. H. B. Nihill, had told trade union leaders to avoid mixing politics with economics as the former did not concern them.

UK Government Criticism For Coal Shortage

London, Oct. 16.—The Government was strongly criticised by the Opposition in the House of Commons to-day for the continued coal shortage.

Capt Crookshank, the chief Conservative speaker, blamed it on the Government for "spending its time nationalising the industry instead of looking after the problems of reconversion."

"What they have been doing in 1946 in the mining industry has been plain politics," he declared.

Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel, replied that the problem, broadly, amounted to this: By July 3 there would be a gap of about 5,000,000 tons which he proposed to meet by increased output and asking the consumers to economise. If Government's appeal for further efficiency methods and economy had not resulted in a further saving, it might have to take more drastic steps. He said the industry must be made to be more attractive and a five-day week would come into operation before very long. The output trend was upward, but it was not enough. He wanted another 100,000 tons of coal a week. He said he had had considerable success with the enlistment of Irish labour.—Reuter.

PERSIAN CHARGES NOT JUSTIFIED

London, Oct. 16.—(UP).—There is no justification for the Persian Government charges that Alan, Lord, British Consul General at Amrah, was implicated in the recent tribal uprising, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, told the House of Commons to-day.

Mr Bevin said Persia accepted Britain's assurances, adding "British diplomatic and consular officers in Persia have categorical instructions not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country."

The Foreign Minister said the Government had noted how the "Soviet press and Soviet broadcasts to Persia have given considerable prominence to these baseless allegations against British officials."

"SUPER SWINDLER" COMMITS SUICIDE

London, Oct. 16 (UP).—Michael Dennis Corrigan, 49-year-old Mayfair playboy, committed suicide to-day in Brixton Gaol where he is awaiting trial on charges of embezzlement.

Corrigan, a racehorse owner, self-styled oil king, rebel Mexican Army general and a man of mystery, was described by the police as a "super swindler." He boasted he was making \$100,000 a year dealing in arms to China.

BOAC PLANE DELAY

The following statement was issued this morning by Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. Traffic Handling Agents in Hongkong for BOAC:

Due to bad weather on October 16, the BOAC aircraft from Singapore did not reach Hongkong, but turned back and landed at Hallow (Hullman). The aircraft will proceed to Hongkong as soon as Chinese immigration formalities have been completed.

EISENHOWER IN TRIESTE

Trieste, Oct. 16 (UP).—Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, arrived at this troubled spot to-day for an inspection of American installations and troops in Venezia Giulia. He is accompanied by his wife and sons.

For two weeks "for security reasons," the American military authorities had denied that the Chief of Staff would inspect the Trieste area on his tour of American military installations in Europe.

How Goering Received Vial Of Poison Still Mystifies Authorities

London, Oct. 16.—Frau Emmy Goering, actress wife of Hermann Goering, is one of the number of people likely to be questioned on how Goering managed to obtain the vial of cyanide of potassium, with which he cheated the gallows—a million to one chance which came off.

Goering's body, clad in blue silk pyjamas, was still lying on his cot in the condemned cell when only a few yards away his fellow-Nazi conspirators were walking manacled to United States guards to the execution chamber, where one after another they mounted the 13 steps to the gallows.

Immediately United States security officers opened their investigations to discover how Goering obtained and concealed the poison.

At 9.30 p.m., correspondents who were to witness the executions peered through the iron grill in Goering's cell and saw him apparently fast asleep. "His right hand was clenched," wrote Basil Gingell, Reuter's Special Correspondent. "It must have been in the grip of his clenched fist that he held the poison, which was to cheat the gallows of its Number One victim."

An hour and a quarter later, a guard saw him twitching and heard him make a "strange noise."

Goering was dead.

Frau Goering last saw her husband on October 7, when the wives of the condemned men paid their farewell visits to the prisoners. Afterwards, she walked away from the prison stern-faced, but dry-eyed.

Counsel to be Questioned
Questions will also be put to Dr Stahmer, Goering's elderly counsel, Dr Flueter, who attended Goering under the supervision of an American doctor, and the 27 German members of the prison staff, including cooks.

These Germans had been carefully screened before being brought to the Nuremberg prison and had since been confined inside the prison walls.

Goering must have received the poison recently for its action was quick. Had the cyanide been old, it would not have taken effect quickly and Goering might have been given an emetic in time.

Among the many theories being discussed is the possibility that Frau Goering could have passed the phial to her husband when kissing him through the grille when taking the last farewell.

Another theory is that a German barber may have slipped the phial between Goering's collar and neck.

No Arrest Made
However, the security officer at the Palace of Justice announced to-day that no arrests have so far been made and none is immediately contemplated.

Goering's suicide led to a last-minute change of procedure in the executions. The condemned men were to have been allowed to walk freely to the gallows, but instead they were marched manacled to the gallows. The manning order also meant that they had only one hand free with which to eat their last meal—banned pork, tomato salad, potato salad and coffee.

After the executions, the bodies were placed in plain coffins. There has as yet been no official announcement regarding the place of burial, but unconfirmed reports said they will be taken out to sea and dropped in the ocean to prevent any repetition of such action as the snatching of Mussolini's body from his grave.

Goering's dramatic last-minute suicide highlights the fact that six leading members of the Nazi Party have all cheated the gallows. Two of them, Hitler and Goebbels, took their lives when defeat was certain. Himmler and Ley committed suicide when under Allied arrest. Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, is believed to have died, possibly at his own hand.

Hitler shot himself in the bunker under the Reich Chancellery as the Russians were entering Berlin. Goebbels shot himself and his family at the same time. Himmler took cyanide of potassium shortly after being arrested in the British Zone in May, 1945, and Robert Ley, Nazi Labour Minister, hanged himself in a lavatory when already arraigned as a war criminal.

Of at least ten other leading Nazis who committed suicide three of them, Field Marshal von Greim, Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe; Admiral von Friedeburg, Navy Commander-in-Chief, and Herr Fehlis, Chief of the Secret Police in Norway, all did so by taking cyanide.

Trials Of German Industrialists

Nuremberg, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Howard C. Peterson, who conferred here to-day on the forthcoming trials of German industrialists and high political figures, said in a press statement that Washington is especially anxious that the trials be prosecuted with vigour.

Mr Peterson said the trials would take place some time next month. After a conference with Brig-Gen Telford Taylor, Justice Robert Jackson's deputy in charge of the subsequent proceedings, Mr Peterson said "Officials in Washington are especially anxious that the subsequent trials be prosecuted with the same aggressiveness that characterised the first trials. It is expected that this programme will be put into operation in line with the plans which have been made during recent months."

It is said officially here that the first of the new trials will begin on November 15 with the SS doctors who performed experiments on human beings as the first defendants.

World Puzzled
Meanwhile, how Goering managed to obtain the vial of cyanide still mystifies authorities. The reaction...

Lord Vansittart, former Chief Adviser to the Foreign Office and leader of the Hard Peace for the Nazis' school of thought in Britain, said Goering's suicide was "inexplicable considering how closely he must have been guarded."

A report from Paris says that Parisians were stupefied by the suicide. Some people were saying "influential Anglo-Saxon circles" had enabled Goering to cheat the gallows. Marcel Cachin, veteran Communist leader, in commenting on the possible effect of the suicide on the world said: "It will create intense irritation among people of all nations," while a high official of the French Ministry of Justice said: "One cannot help wondering how such thing could happen under the very eyes of Allied guards."

Field Marshal Lord Birdwood, former Commander-in-Chief, India, however was one of those who expressed a different view when he said to-day: "I feel rather thankful."

Lord Birdwood, who was also commander of the Australian and New Zealand Forces in the First World War, said of Goering: "I feel no regret of undoubted ability. I feel no regret he has evaded the hangman."

George Bernard Shaw would famously say, "I feel no regret that our Irish dramatist, merely said that"

(Continued on Page 4)

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
— SHOWING TO-DAY —

It's a Rootin', Tootin' Six-Gun Shootin' Musical lallopooza!

The West goes wild with singing, dancing, laughing, romancing... All in Technicolor!

DOROTHY LAMOUR
Powell Moore

RIDING HIGH

A Paramount Picture with Gil Lamb, Carr Daley and Milt Britton and Band Directed by LEONIDE MARSHALL

The girl-orous musical with sensational songs!

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

MEN FOUND HER EXCITING...

Breathlessly she met each love...recklessly she faced each romance! You'll find the story of her endlessly fascinating life a screen experience to remember!

Loretta Young
THE MEN IN HER LIFE
Conrad Veidt - Dean Jagger
SHEPPARD - KRUGER - LEONTOVICH
A GREGORY BAYOFF PRODUCTION A COLUMBIA PICTURE

SHOWING TO-DAY 2.30-5.15-7.30-9.30

ROMANCE
To Set Your Heart Afire!

SPECTACLE
To Set the Screen Ablaze!

COMEDY
To Make You Roar with Laughter!

THE SCREEN'S BIG TRIUMPH... as great as the Great Doors!

THE FOREST RANGERS
MacMurray-Goddard
Hayward

SHOWING TO-DAY **THE MUSIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Clark Gable * Lana Turner

"HONKY TONK"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

—NEXT CHANGE—
Shirley Temple in "KISS AND TELL"

SHOWING TO-DAY **GATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT!
100 NEW THRILLS!

"TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE"
with JOHNNY WEISSMULLER MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
—NEXT CHANGE—
ANDY HARDY'S "DOUBLE LIFE"

SPORTS ITEMS FROM BRITAIN

Top price at the first day's yearling sale at Newmarket recently was paid by Lord Rosebery for a bay filly by Hyperion out of Cinnamon. At 8,500 guineas this was not sensational as progeny by Hyperion is in great demand. Last year this famous stallion was winning sire with £38,730. The Scintillate Stud sold ten lots for 25,000 guineas.

A filly that is expected to turn into a fast two-year-old was bought by the Cheekwater of Baroda for 5,300 guineas. She was sired by Signal Light out of Diomith. Another yearling filly by Dentarius sold for 1,800 guineas and a colt fetched 2,000 guineas. It is reported that Dentarius, a chestnut stallion which cost Mr. Frame, the Irish stud owner only £250 in 1941 has been bought by a syndicate for £30,000.

The Parliamentary Secretary to Britain's Board of Trade told representatives of the Federation of British Manufacturers of Sports Equipment and Games that arrangements have been made for imports from India of cricket balls and other cricket equipment, up to a value of £80,000, between now and next June. These supplies, which will include about 200,000 cricket balls, should help considerably to meet next season's demand, which cannot be fully satisfied by home producers owing to shortage of skilled labour and materials.

While Soccer booms big in Britain more news comes of developments on the Rugby football front—both Union and League. The Welsh clubs are expecting record gates this season while the International matches at Twickenham, the Arms Park and Murrayfield will attract more spectators than they can accommodate.

In the North of England where they play the 13 a side League game officials predict a record season. Most clubs have pretty good sides and the Manchester club, Belle Vue Rangers, are planning to rival the City's Soccer teams, Manchester City and Manchester United, in spectator interest. Belle Vue Rangers used to be known as Brough Rangers, but they have moved to another district of Manchester—Longlight.

The older North of England clubs like Salford, Wigan (whose full-back Sullivan was once world's greatest, only rivalled by Neale of New Zealand) Castleford, Leeds, Kingston Rovers and the rest are out to do big things.

There is no doubt that the sports boom in Britain is not yet at its greatest height.

CHUNGKING'S POPULATION

Chungking, Oct. 16.—The population of China's wartime capital has been considerably reduced since the end of the war. At the height of the war, the population ran into three millions. A recent census showed that at the end of last month, the population figure was 1,002,710, representing 202,763 households. Central News.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1—Idle chatter
- 2—Pace
- 3—Spill over
- 4—Wine
- 5—Shaped
- 6—Radical
- 7—Contest
- 8—Newlywed
- 9—Pioneer
- 10—Wasp
- 11—Wasp
- 12—Wasp
- 13—Wasp
- 14—Wasp
- 15—Wasp
- 16—Wasp
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- 98—Wasp
- 99—Wasp
- 100—Wasp

DOWN

- 1—Dress
- 2—Native of U.S.A.
- 3—Small talk
- 4—Like milady's best horse
- 5—Pay heed to
- 6—Fitter's measures
- 7—Colonel
- 8—Refusal to work
- 9—Dashed
- 10—Not twice
- 11—May mean you
- 12—Hidout
- 13—Highest mountain
- 14—Sales to Europe
- 15—Froon
- 16—Roman again
- 17—Put to wild night
- 18—Dressing gown
- 19—Flying creature
- 20—What are learners
- 21—In school
- 22—Teacher
- 23—Large wave
- 24—Come to terms
- 25—Small talk
- 26—Leaving shoes
- 27—Pile
- 28—Away from wind
- 29—Fry
- 30—Enclosure or airport (Scott)

NANCY But an Excellent Collection

SLUGGO—GO INTO THE CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT AND BRING ME THOSE BONDS.

YES, SIR.

WELL—WHERE ARE THOSE BONDS?

OH—H— I THOUGHT YOU SAID BLONDES!

By Ernie Bushmiller

Britain Facing Grimmiest Winter In Memory

Britain, about to enter on its second post-war winter, faces its grimmest and most comfortless cold season in memory, threatened with heatless homes, possible unemployment and disrupted transport because of its shortage of fuel, states United Press.

The most recent monthly report of Fuel Minister Mr. Shinwell showed a drop of 95,000 tons weekly under June in the nation's coal output, with miners producing 3,386,000 tons in July, or 104,900 tons less than in July, 1945, when coal production was considered dangerously low.

The average Briton, long used to scanty, monotonous rations, looks forward to a winter in which he will sit in the one heated room of his home, with few of the always-expensive cigarettes and virtually no beer to comfort his leisure hours. The nation even now is suffering its worst shortage of cigarettes—average price, 46 cents for 20—and its war-weakened beer, whose ingredients have been diverted to the dinner tables of hungry Europe.

The major national concern at the moment is coal. "For the first time since 1928, railways are converting their long-distance locomotives to oil. The Ministry of Transport recently authorised such conversion for 1,200 locomotives in an effort to save 1,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Mr. Shinwell has suggested that where it is feasible, industries also convert to oil. A commonplace in the United States, such a suggestion is little short of sensational in Britain. The country has little domestic oil and must transport most

CRITICISM OF JAPAN

U.S. Policy Attacked In Allied Council

Tokyo, Oct. 16.—United States repeated defence of the Japanese Government against Allied Council members' criticism was the cause of an exchange of words between Chairman George Acheson and British delegate Mr. MacMahon Ball to-day.

Mr. Ball asserted: "In recent months whenever any members made statements criticising the Japanese Government, the United States member was always quick and eager to defend it."

Mr. Acheson replied that he was only giving merit where merit existed. "We wish to encourage the Japanese people and Japanese Government and we should give merit where merit exists. The Allied Council should not always be an instrument of discouragement," Mr. Acheson added.

The debate occurred during discussion of the Russian proposal in respect of "election of local administrative organs of Japan," when Mr. Acheson called Gen. Deryevko's criticism as "very broad statements and allegations apparently based chiefly on newspaper reports." Central News.

MASS POISONING IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Oct. 16.—Another case of mass poisoning occurred to-day when 10 Japanese were reported suffering from flour poisoning after consuming Government rationed flour in the Suganami Ward in Tokyo. This is the second case of mass poisoning in Tokyo, the first occurring a few weeks ago when some 2,000 Japan-

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

After passing originally, a player must not rely too much on a "one-over-one" response. Observe this typical case:

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ A Q 4 3
♥ 8 6
♦ K 5 3
♣ J 7 2

EAST
♠ 10 6
♥ A 10 5 2
♦ A 8 4 2
♣ 8 3

SOUTH
♠ K 3 2
♥ Q 7
♦ Q 6
♣ K 10 5 4

The bidding:
South 1♠, North 2♥, South 3♥, North 4♥, South 5♥, North 6♥, South 7♥, North 7NT.

As may be seen, South could make four-odd in spades without difficulty, and without even being forced to take a finesse. Thus, by reaching a contract of only one spade, the vulnerable game was missed.

FLASHLIGHTS FROM BRITAIN

Britain's Post Office is already planning for the Christmas 1946 rush. Estimates of the amount of string required to tie up bundles of letters and cards, and special pre-cut lengths varying from 14 to 24 inches to tie up mail bags, are being worked out so that Stores Department can keep pace with the demand. To economise, the same lengths of string are used over and over again wherever possible, but even they do not last for ever and eventually find their way to the salvage merchant.

Lord Morrison has been appointed Chairman of Britain's National Juvenile Employment Council, which the Minister of Labour is setting up in accordance with the recommendation in the Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service. The duties and powers of the Council will be to consider, upon remit by the Minister or otherwise, all matters affecting the organisation, procedure and development of the Juvenile Employment Service in Britain and from time to time make such recommendations and reports to the Minister as it thinks fit in order to promote the efficiency of the Service.

The hull of the British liner Queen Elizabeth was treated with a plastic composition while the vessel of 65,000 tons gross was in dry dock at Southampton, so as to reduce friction when travelling at speed. The composition, applied below the waterline, smooths out the ridges caused by the overlapping of plates and presents an even surface to the sea. The Queen Elizabeth reached 31 knots on one war-time voyage and the Queen Mary averaged 31.6 knots on another voyage. Both ships were built for the Cunard White Star Line to maintain a weekly service between Southampton and New York.

It has just been revealed that over 870 military and civil awards have been gained by Britain's Post Office men and women during the war for gallantry with the Forces or as civilians at home. These include 125 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 50 Distinguished Flying Medals, 20 Military Crosses and 93 Military Medals. More than 665 have been mentioned in Despatches, and among the other decorations gained have been seven Bronze Stars, nine Croix de Guerre, a Czechoslovak and a Norwegian Gallantry Medal, and a Bronze Medal of Honour of the Royal Netherlands Navy. One man became an Officer of the Legion of Merit of the USA.

The number of broadcast receiving licences in force in Britain continues to increase, and has now reached a total of 10,673,000. Included in this total are 1,759 television licences, but this figure does not give any indication of the number of television sets now in use, as viewers holding unexpired radio licences need not yet take out television licences.

case were stricken with flour poisoning. The latest case of flour poisoning is not believed to be serious since all but one is suffering from minor ailments. The Police are investigating the case and it is believed that the poisoned flour originated from the same source as that in the first poisoning case. Central News.

LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By Tom Lancashire)

Heavy rain and high winds have endangered the farm crops in Lancashire and Cheshire, which a few weeks ago promised to be one of the best harvests in this country. In the Ormskirk area many acres of cut cereals are rain-sodden and bent down by gales and in some cases the fields are actually under water. One farmer estimates that 50 per cent of his crops will only be fit for animal food and unless there is a period of bright sunshine hundreds of tons of wheat and hay will be ruined.

In Wigan and Leyland the floods were so serious that many families were marooned and police and N.F.S. teams had to be organised to take emergency food supplies to the families temporarily cut off.

One of the worst spots in Wigan was in Eleanor Street, Walgate, where the floods were nearly a foot deep. N.F.S. men worked many hours pumping the water away before the families in the street could be released. This summer has been the wettest for many years and in addition to the great damage to crops the weather was responsible for the cricket season just ended being the worst in living memory. Club cricket in Lancashire and Cheshire was very badly hit nearly half of the matches being interfered with by rain. Some clubs were able only to finish nine matches out of the season's 24. The financial loss has hit several clubs in a difficult position.

Industrial news in Lancashire and Cheshire continues to be good. There is less unemployment and many new industries are shortly to be opened. At Crewe the 57 acre war-time Rolls Royce factory which cost £1,500,000 to build and employed 10,000 engineers on Merlin engines, is to switch over to two new peacetime industries. Part of the works has been taken over by a firm which manufactures refrigerators, and work will be found for 1,000 men and women. Another part of the factory will become a wool clothing export works employing nearly 1,000 women, who will be taught modern American manufacturing technique.

The export of second hand textile machinery from some of the cotton mills closed during the war has been causing anxiety in the industry. Protests were made by the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, and as a result Mr. V. Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, came to Manchester to talk the matter over.

Mr. Belcher gave the meeting an assurance that action would be taken by the Board of Trade. Export licences for second hand machinery would be continued but where its sales would involve the closure of the mill the Government would investigate the effect on employment and production before allowing the machinery to be exported. Mill owners must not assume that licences would be automatically granted.

Beginning next January a new mining college at St. Helens will be opened. Young miners from Lancashire collieries will be taught shot firing, timbering, going underground, and older miners will have refresher courses. The training courses will last six months and there will be in addition to the St. Helens mining college a practical training centre at Sutton Heath.

Another good piece of mining news comes from the Mossley Collieries near Walkden for which orders are to be placed for the biggest coal cleaning plant and skip winding system in Britain. Given sufficient underground labour the new plant will result in an increased production of between 650,000 and 1,000,000 tons a year. This is part of the Manchester Collieries £4,500,000 reconstruction scheme.

The Oldham Textile engineering firm, Platt Bros., have started to recruit workers for the factory formerly occupied by Ford at Ford's near Manchester. Nearly 500 men are already working at the factory and more are being taken on each day. There will be work for nearly 5,000 people when the factory is in full production.

News Briefs
Manchester Air Services from Riggway to Birmingham, London and Liverpool, which were due to begin next month, will be held up because of the shortage of aircraft. Harry Davenport, bus conductor of Rochdale Road, Harpurhey, and Mona Garbutt, aged 18, of Myrtle Grove Cottage, Soggy Park, Treasewich, were killed when two Manchester motor buses collided at the junction of St. Jackson Street and St. George Street, Hulme. Twenty-one other passengers were injured.

Christ Church, Latchford, near Warrington, caught fire for the second time in a week. The organ chamber, the chancel and the sanctuary room were damaged. The Rev. Canon MacArthur has invited five British MPs to visit Japan. Two of them are the Rev. Gordon Lang, Labour member for Stalybridge and Hyde and Brigadier Fitzroy MacLean, Conservative member for Lancaster. They recently passed through Hongkong.

Lawrence Camp, near Bury, is to become a Polish Army Recruitment Camp, with accommodation for 350, including 100 members of the Women's Auxiliary Service. District Trade Councils are supporting an application for an increased allowance of for Spinners to help to reduce the risk of Spinners' Cancer.

AU BON MARCHE CHIEF COMMITS SUICIDE

Paris, Oct. 16 (UP).—The police to-night investigated the circumstances surrounding the suicide of Auguste Bichon, chief of service at the Paris Au Bon Marche department store, who hanged himself at his home yesterday.

The authorities have appointed a physician to conduct the autopsy. The store's committee of Enterprise issued a communique in the name of all the Bon Marche personnel, saying, "The gesture of despair which determined the death of Monsieur Bichon was motivated only by an attack of neurasthenia, engendered by a prolonged state of illness and which had become incurable."

The committee said it published the communique that Bichon's memory "should not be tarnished." Bichon's suicide occurred a week after the store's general director was arrested in connection with a scandal involving illicit transactions in huge quantities of textile ration coupons.

Turkish Warning To Aggressors

Ankara, Oct. 16. — The Minister of Interior, Shukru Sokmensuer, warned to-day that any nation which attacked Turkey would suffer the same fate as overtook the Axis countries.

In a speech at Erzurum during an inspection tour of the eastern provinces he said: "Every freedom-loving nation will be on our side if we are attacked."

Meanwhile, it was reported here that Turkey's answer to the recent Soviet note on the Dardanelles will probably be delivered over the weekend. It was believed the note would reiterate the Turkish stand.

Representatives of the British and United States Embassies conferred with Turkish officials throughout the week of yesterday at the Turkish Foreign Office in Ankara, the Ankara radio said to-night.

Turkey, considering Britain and America as party to all negotiations, is keeping them informed of all developments on the question of negotiations about the Straits, the radio added.

The radio said that contrary to its procedure with the first note to Turkey on the Dardanelles, the Soviet Union did not deliver any copies of her recent note to either Britain or the United States, thus prejudicing in advance their right to participate in the talks for a revision of treaties.—United Press and Reuter.

RUSSIAN OBSERVERS TO ATTEND TRADE CONFERENCE

London, Oct. 16 (UP).—The Preparatory Committee of the International Trade Conference to-day opened the way for the Soviet Union to attend the London meetings as an observer.

Russia is the only one of the 18 invited nations not to attend the conference, which opened yesterday.

The Executive Committee decided in a private meeting that member countries of the United Nations not represented on the Preparatory Committee would be free to attend all meetings as observers. The second plenary session was scheduled for to-morrow.

Conference officials offered no further information concerning the Russians' attendance. Russia previously had asked for time to study the agenda before committing herself. It was believed to-day's action may permit Russia to send observers who, in the event of approving the agenda, could then become official delegates.

The Executive Committee agreed that the conference would consider a proposal to promote industrial development in backward countries. This would include reasonable protection as an instrument of development.

EXPULSION OF NAZIS

London Oct. 16.—Mr Tom Driberg (Labour) asked the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, in the House of Commons to-day what representations the British Government had made to the Mexican Government regarding the deportation from Mexico of German Nazis.

Mr Bevin replied that the Allied Control in Germany had asked the United Nations Governments last December to expel all German officials and agents and other obnoxious Germans from their territory.—Reuter.

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

FAMOUS GREEK BANDIT CHIEF INTERVIEWED

(By Robert Vermillion)

Gregori Sourblas, biggest and meanest of a bad lot of Thessalonian bandits, complained in an exclusive interview that he had nothing left of his former greatness except a bad reputation. He said he had no guns, no bullets, no men and, crowning a series of cruel misfortunes, no support from a government fighting a common enemy—the Communists.

Like a terrible devil wearing a halo on his horns, the hefty, six-foot-two blackbearded bandit leader said he never killed in malice.

Sourblas said Communist bandits had whittled his once powerful band down to 40 men, of whom he counted at least 60 during an hour-and-a-half interview in this hilltop hideaway in Central Thessaly.

Sourblas is listed as a Rightist bandit, devoted to killing or beating proven or suspected Leftists. He is alleged to have supported himself since 1943 by looting towns and road convoys, with not too much political discrimination. I have visited at least three Thessalonian towns where citizens charged he had killed at least 17 of their number and permitted the torture of others under the direction of his very good friend and assistant, the soft-skinned youth known only as George.

A month ago, the prefect of Larissa prefecture, where Sourblas' operations had been extensive, announced that all bandits, regardless of political coloring would be arrested and gaoled if caught, thus grouping Sourblas with Leftist bandits.

This Sourblas regards as a double-cross of the first order, although the government and the Army know quite well where he hides and have made no effort to seize him.

Maoris' Vote Vital In NZ Elections

(By F. Evans)

The votes of a few thousand Maoris may decide whether Mr Peter Fraser's Labour Government remains in power after New Zealand goes to the polls on November 27.

New Zealanders are showing greater interest in politics than ever before, and the Government (Labour) and Opposition (Nationalist) sources agree that the election is likely to be a close one.

The Maoris, who numbered 97,000 out of 1,700,000 New Zealanders in the census of last year's census, have four seats of the 80 in the House of Representatives. All four are now held by Labour.

As it would only take changes in six seats to turn the Government's majority of 45 to 35 in the House into a minority, Labour cannot afford to neglect these four.

The Nationalists are putting up strong candidates for two of the Maori seats, Lieut-Col J. C. Hemara and Sir Apirana Ngata.

Mr Fraser recently visited three of the four Maori constituencies and had long talks with Maori leaders. It was learned that as a result of these talks Labour feels reasonably confident that there will be no changes in Maori representation in Parliament at this time.

Christchurch, a house-to-house canvassing has been going on for the past six months. A woman Nationalist canvasser called at a house in Christchurch where she had been told that the occupant was a "good prospect." She left when she found that the lady of the house was Miss Mabel Howard, Labour member for Christchurch East, whose father held Christchurch South for Labour for 20 years until his death in 1939.—Reuter.

British Soldiers Held In Custody by Yugo-Slavs

Trieste, Oct. 16.—A British officer and three RASC men, whose motorboat broke down off the coast of the Yugo-Slav zone of Venezia Giulia, have been taken into custody by the Yugo-Slav authorities.

They were cruising off the coast near where the Italian liner Rex—sunk during the war by British rocket-firing planes—lies in Capodistria Bay, when the engine gave out and the boat drifted to land.

After the Yugo-Slavs had taken the British into custody, they allowed one man to telephone to Trieste and a British launch was sent to tow away the motorboat.

As the boat was being towed off, shots were fired at it—though not at the launch—from shore.

The British, who have been held since Sunday, are expected to be released to-day.—Reuter.

American Mission's Experiences In Korea

DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN FREE INFORMATION IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED ZONE

A picture of the trials and tribulations of an American official heading a mission into a Soviet-occupied zone is given in the personal diary of Reparations Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, who headed a mission into Northern Korea, states United Press.

It is a picture compounded almost equally of Russian efforts to impress the visiting Americans, and to keep them from getting information from any but Russian sources. The latter effort extended even to warning the Americans about trigger-happy Russian guards who "might be too quick to enforce orders against taking pictures."

Pauley's mission was undertaken to find out whether the Soviet had stripped Korean and Manchurian industry. He reported that removals in Korea were negligible. In Manchuria, however, he found that Russian stripping had immobilized perhaps \$2,000,000,000 in former Japanese industry and set back millions of Asiatics for a generation.

Pauley's group were the first Americans to go north of the 38th parallel, dividing line between the Russian and American zones. On May 29 they went to Pyongyang, where, without success, they tried to work out an itinerary with Russian commander, Gen. I. M. Christakoff. It was on this day that Pauley began keeping the diary.

In the course of their conversations, Christakoff said that the Soviet government had laid down a policy that there would be no removals of any kind from the Korean territory north of the 38th parallel.

Houses Occupied by Officers

After dinner that night, Pauley and some of his aides took a ride around Pyongyang. He wrote that the most habitable houses seemed to be occupied by the Soviet officers and their wives.

"The streets are decorated with Soviet propaganda posters," the diary continued. "In that way, they publicize the Soviet government and include large pictures of Stalin and Lenin, plus the present Soviet Supreme Council, such as Molotov, Vishinski, etc."

Some of the posters read: "Long live the friendship of the Soviet Union and Korea." "The Soviet government is the highest form of democracy."

"Long live Stalin, the creator of our victories."

In the streets, Pauley saw many young Koreans who had been deputized into the police force, and provided with guns, Soviet stars and light blue uniforms.

"The people around town call them the 'blue boys,'" he wrote. "They are instructed to be quite aggressive in their form of police enforcement. Not being used to handling guns, it is reported that they have caused many fatalities among the Koreans."

"There have been so many incidents between the Soviet forces and the Koreans after dark," that Gen. Christakoff was forced to issue an order that after dark a Russian must be accompanied by two others, making three in a group. Still, two or three are killed every night by Koreans who have no weapons other than a rock.

On May 31, Pauley's group arrived in Kyomipo, first stop on its schedule.

They went first to the Japan Iron and Steel Co. plant, "which obviously had been cleaned up within the last two or three days prior to our arrival." The factory was predominantly Japanese, and on order from the foremen, all the workers came.

JAPANESE MACHINERY AS REPARATIONS FOR CHINA

China hopes to obtain about 4,000,000 tons of machinery and equipment from Japan in the form of reparations, it is learned.

This machinery, which will go a long way towards re-establishing China's crippled heavy industries, will be stripped from Japan's arms, aircraft, chemical and other factories in accordance with the Allied plan for the demilitarization of the country.

According to Mr. Wu Fan-lung, member of the Chinese delegation to the Allied Control Council in Japan, industrial equipment has yet been made. However, he thinks that China, in view of the tremendous war damage she suffered, should receive at least 30 per cent of the estimated total of 15,000,000 tons available for distribution.—Reuter.

ASKED TO REMAIN

Nanking, Oct. 16.—President Chiang Kai-shek has written a personal letter to Mr. Chu Cheng asking him to continue at his post as President of the Judicial Yuan. It was authoritatively learned to-day.

to stiff attention and saluted as Pauley and his aides entered. Pauley found it impossible to discover whether the Japanese were treated as prisoners-of-war.

Later that day, Pauley was warned against taking pictures. "There are Soviet guards everywhere with their ever-present Tommy guns. The President of the United States, if he had his entire Secret Service guard assembled at one time, was never guarded as completely as we are," he wrote.

"We were again admonished against taking pictures. I again protested and told them that we were not looking at any military objectives, and that the war was over. Gen. Romanenko (ranking Russian officer accompanying them) said that these were his orders, and I obeyed them. It would be too quick to enforce the orders not to allow pictures to be taken. He added that some of us might not even have the opportunity of being sorry that we took them."

Later that day, the group headed for Chinnampo by way of Pyongyang. They were riding three trains, Pauley's group in the middle train, Romanenko ahead, and more guards behind.

After noting the absence of rolling stock along the way, which he took to indicate that the Russians were living off the land, Pauley wrote: "It is probably only a coincidence that the only time the trains stopped was when we were passing an industrial plant."

After inspecting plants at Chinnampo, where they again found labour, Pauley's mission arrived in Shinuju the next day.

No Information From Koreans

In Shinuju, difficulty in getting answer to questions and information about the location of plants led Pauley to remark that "It was very apparent that they did not want us to receive any information from the Korean populace whatsoever."

Their next stop was Wonsan. Pauley entered in his diary a report by Sgt John Miles, his interpreter, of a Russian on an incident which occurred in the Wonsan railroad station.

"Mr Chang, the Korean interpreter, was talking to a group of North Korean railroad men. I asked Mr Chang to ask one of them if he had a newspaper to give me as a souvenir to take home. One of them gladly pulled a newspaper out of his pocket and gave it to me. In turn, I gave him a package of gum."

"Several minutes later the man who gave me the newspaper was taken into the militia station by two Korean plain-clothesmen and two policemen, and questioned and was told to get the newspaper back from me."

"I waited until one of the Russian captains accompanying us on the trip arrived so I could explain to him what happened. I gave him the newspaper, which he returned to me. The Russian captain told me that the incident was closed. He added, 'It was just the stupidity of the Korean militia or police.'"

B-29 BOMBERS MAY BECOME GUIDED MISSILES

Washington, Oct. 15 (UP).—Army Air Forces sources to-day said that technicians are considering converting some B-29 bombers into guided missiles capable of striking targets with explosives while controlled by another plane as much as 80 miles away.

These sources said the B-29's could be loaded with atomic or other types of known bombs, then flown into a target with remote control instruments. There would be no crew aboard. They said such a weapon would have a maximum range of up to 10,000 miles, depending on the bomb load. The mother plane could deliver the drone and its deadly load to the target and then return to its base. They said that robot plane is the best guided missile available to-day that would bridge the gap between the present day weapons and the long range rocket missiles still in the drawing board and experimental stage.

Mr Chu Cheng tendered his resignation a few days ago giving old age and falling health as reasons, in addition to the fact that his tenure as a State Councillor, limited to three years, had expired on October 10.—Central News.

ANTI-SOVIET UNDERGROUND IN GERMANY

Existence of an organized anti-Soviet underground apparently operating in southern Germany and Austria has been revealed with appearance of an illegal magazine Pour La Liberte des Peuples, says United Press.

The well-bound 158-page document printed in 10 languages, states it is published by the "Initiative Committee of Freedom Loving Peoples."

Delayed backed by Ukrainian and other eastern European Super-nationals, the organization is understood to be under investigation by United States Army authorities. The magazine is printed and distributed literally, probably in Munich. Bitterly anti-Russia and anti-Tito, it speaks of the great revolution of peoples, suggests composing a black book of Bolshevik crimes, and charges that the NKVD (USSR Secret Police) "murdered 12,000 Polish officers at Katyn" and shot or banished many known representatives of the Ukrainian intelligentsia.

Observers believe the underground includes former members of such units as the Ukrainian Ustachi (resistance) partisans, whose mixed political history includes fights against the Russians in co-operation with both German troops and the Ustachi were the "Don Cossaks" who fought under General Wislawa.

Principal aim of the often-mentioned "anti-bolshevik peoples bloc" is given as the total collapse of Russia. The bloc claims to be "against Fascism, reaction, Bolshevik plunder and capitalist exploitation."

One article entitled "For the Partition of Russia by the United Forces of Peoples" says Russia was saved only by the political valveto of Berlin blackheads. It suggests a union of the states of free peoples, Baltic, Balkan, Black, sea and Caucasus, Turkistan and Siberia.

POTSDAM AGREEMENT Secret Protocol Concerning China Denied in London

London, Oct. 15.—The existence of a secret protocol to the Potsdam Agreement covering the situation in China, denied last night by the State Department in Washington, was today categorically repudiated by the spokesman of the Foreign Office.

The story is reliably considered to be the echo of a secret concluded by the Big Three Powers at the Yalta Conference and subsequently published. The exceptional move at Yalta was taken to meet the circumstances caused by the Soviet decision to declare war on Japan. There was no comparable reason for a second secret agreement at the time of Potsdam.

Well-informed Chinese quarters in London to-day admitted this story was most improbable, but emphasized that if true, the agreement would meet with strong disapproval from the Chinese Government.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 15 (UP).—The British Government has been under pressure to make public secret documents captured in Germany which allegedly reveal that Germany and the Soviet Union agreed, two weeks before the war started, to the division of Poland and the Baltic States including Finland, into German and Russian "spheres of interest," it was learned here to-day.

Following admission by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons that secret protocols of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact had been found, members of Parliament said they would demand official publication.

RED CROSS SUPPLIES FOUND IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Oct. 16 (UP).—United States military sleuths to-day found hidden, under a pile of ropes in a Tokyo warehouse two boxes full of Army and Red Cross supplies which are believed to have been withheld from American POWs by war criminal suspects now in Sugamo Prison.

An intercepted note revealing the cache to his wife from Koseki Yamaji, former sergeant major at the Mukojima POW camp, led to the discovery of Red Cross medical supplies and United States Army clothing which were never used.

U.S. CARS TO BE BUILT IN AUSTRALIA

San Francisco, Oct. 16 (UP).—Henry Kaiser and the Kaiser-Frazer Company have applied to the Australian Government for permission to build motor-cars in Australia, proposing to incorporate a company with \$1,500,000 (Australian) capital to be known as Liberty Motors, Ltd. of Melbourne.

The company proposes to start in May, 1947, with a promised capacity of 40 cars weekly. The central plant will be in Melbourne with subsidiary plants in other Australian cities.

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It's the prize-surprise of the year when the bride and groom spend their honeymoon five floors apart!

What happened last night?
He kissed her... then missed her!
Where was his bride... that night?
It's a mad and merry design for loving!

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